

AMERICAN NEGRO ACADEMY HOLDS REMARKABLE MEETING IN DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Exhibition of Negro Prints, Pictures, Portraits, Manuscripts and Books an Innovation—Mr. Robert Browne's Lecture on "Einstien's Theory of Relativity" Holds Audience Spellbound—A. A. Schomburg Elected President.

By REV. WILLIAM H. FERRIS,
Author of "The African Abroad."

The American Negro Academy, which meets in Washington each December, this year held its twenty-fourth annual session in the Dunbar High School as the guest of the Dunbar Civic Centre Council of the Community Centre Department of the Washington public schools, and in addition to the usual papers which were read by scholars of the race a collection of rare prints, pictures, portraits, manuscripts, books and other evidences of the intellectual progress and achievements of the race was on exhibition in the library of the school building, and open to the general public each day from noon until 10 p. m.

This exhibit was an effort of the academy to live up to its aims and objects and get others of the race interested in gathering and preserving similar bibliographical and historical data. In addition to rare pictures, etc., of Toussaint L'Overture, the Dumas, Ira Aldridge, Benjamin Benneker, Phillis Wheatley and other literary pioneers, members of the academy exhibited historical data of the great abolitionists, among them John Brown, Lloyd Garrison, Calvin Fairbanks, Thaddeus Stevens, Gerritt Smith, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Albion Tourgee and others. The main portion of the exhibit were selections from the celebrated collections of Mr. Arthur A. Schomburg of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Charles D. Martin of New York city and Mr. Henry P. Slaughter of Washington, D. C., now the owner of the noted "Bolivar Collection" of the late Mr. Carl Bolivar of Philadelphia.

The program for the session was as follows:

Thursday, December 28.

11.00 a. m. Business session.

7.30 p. m. Annual address of the president, John W. Cromwell, subject, "The Challenge of the Disfranchised." Paper, "The Negro's Part in the Spread of Christianity," Rev. Charles D. Martin of Beth Tephillah Church, New York.

Wednesday, December 29.

11.00 a. m. Business session. Election of officers.

7.30 p. m. Address, "The Threefold View of Character," Chaplain T. G. Steward, U. S. A., retired, Wilberforce.

Paper, "Some Phases of the Haitian Situation," J. Weldon Johnson, secretary N. A. A. C. P., New York. Address, "Einstien's Theory of Relativity," Robert T. Browne, Brooklyn, N. Y.

All of the papers were interesting and instructive, and the address of Mr. J. W. Weldon Johnson, secretary of A. A. C. P., on "Some Phases of the Haitian Situation" held the attention of the audience and ably summed up the situation. Mr. Johnson received great applause when he showed that just as the Irish desire a free Ireland because it will increase the Irishman's dignity and self-respect, so the colored people of America desire a free and independent Haiti. Mr. Johnson analyzed American caste prejudice.

Rev. Martin's address on "The Negro's Part in the Spread of Christianity" unearthed many striking facts. He told how Simeon Niger, mentioned in Act 13, who was the head of the Church of Antioch, ordained the Apostle Paul and how the Ethiopian eunuch, mentioned in acts viii, carried the gospel to Ethiopia. Rev. Martin dwelt at length upon the Negro's pioneer efforts in missionary work. He mentioned Anthony Ulrich, a West Indian slave, who went to Denmark on December 13, 1732, met Zinzendorf, the great Moravian, and started the Moravians on their missionary work among the Negroes and Indians; Black Harry, a slave, who started missionary work in 1767 in St. Eustatia; Thomas Birch, a freeman, who engaged in missionary work on the Gold Coast among the Kumasi and Ashanti from 1837 to 1890; St. Denis Bauduy, who started missionary work in Haiti in 1827; John Marrant, who started missionary work among the Indians in June 15, 1755, and Katy Ferguson, who started Sunday schools in New York city in 1793.

But the talk which proved the real eye-opener and topic for discussion was the address by Mr. Robert T. Browne, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on "Einstien's Theory of Relativity." Mr. Browne is the author of the epoch-making book, "The Mystery of Space; a Study of the Hyperspace Movement in the Light of the Evolution of New Psychic Faculties and an Inquiry Into

the Genesis and Essential Nature of Space." This is the first attempt of a man of color to grapple with the fundamental conceptions of science, mathematics and philosophy, and Mr. Browne succeeded admirably well. We shall review the work in the near future in the Negro World.

In his address, speaking extemporaneously in an easy, natural manner and rising occasionally to outbursts of real eloquence, Mr. Browne presented a system of philosophy as well as a lecture on higher mathematics, and the audience for fully one hour followed his every word with eager and rapt attention. Mr. Browne gave a brief re-ume of the history of geometry, showing that manuscripts have been unearthed in Egypt which revealed the fact that the ancient Egyptians had developed geometry four thousand years before Euclid formulated the principles of geometry. Mr. Browne showed the development of non-Euclidean geometry.

A priest, Girolamo Saccheri, led the revolt against Euclid in 1723. Then Bolyai, Gauss and Scherweikart led the revolt against non-Euclidean geometry on the problem of parallels. The school of the acute angle and the school of the obtuse angle held regal sway. Immanuel Kant in his Prolegomena spoke of motion passing through spaces; Lagrange, the greatest mathematician that ever lived, in Mr. Browne's estimation, first dignified the term "fourth dimension." He first used time as the fourth dimension in mechanics. Then Riemann and Beltrami came along and gave us the superstructure known as "hyperspace." They first surmised the curvative of space and that space was limited. They said that space was finite and unbounded.

Mr. Browne stated that the theory of relativity concerns observers from two moving platforms. Under relativity time is eliminated by velocity. The most interesting part of Mr. Browne's address was when he told of Einstien's proof that light has mass. The British expeditions in Brazil and the West Coast of Africa photographed the sun in an eclipse and verified Ein-

stien's calculations that the sun will slightly deflect a ray of light passing by it. The mathematicians present like Prof. Kelly Miller and Prof. Woodward of Howard University highly commended the interesting presentation of scientific truth, as did Rev. Johnson.

Then Prof. Cromwell called Prof. William Pickens to the front, who told of himself, Mr. James Weldon Johnson, Mr. White and Hon. Archibald H. Grimke having a passage at arms with Southern Congressmen on the question of the reduction of Southern representation.

The following officers were elected: President, Arthur A. Schomburg; vice-presidents, J. R. Clifford, L. Z. Johnson, Chas. D. Martin, C. V. Roman; corresponding secretary, Robert A. Pelham; recording secretary, T. Montgomery Gregory; treasurer, L. M. Hershaw; executive committee, John W. Cromwell, chairman; Kelly Miller, J. J. France, A. H. Grimke and T. H. M. Murray.

Mr. John W. Cromwell was elected president emeritus and commended for his intelligent and faithful service to the organization. The American Negro Academy was founded by Rev. Alexander Crummel in 1897. It is an organization of Negro scholars of America, England and Africa. Hon. A. H. Grimke served as president, Dr. Francis J. Grimke as treasurer, and Prof. John Wesley Cromwell as corresponding secretary during most of the period of its existence. The academy has already published twenty occasional papers, among them "Alexander Crummel; an Apostle of Negro Culture," by the author.

Rare Books, Papers, Paintings and Bits of Art Connected With and Pertaining to the Accomplishments of Race Shown During Session.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—For uniqueness the collection of rare prints, pictures, portraits, manuscripts, books, etc., shown recently in Washington, D. C., is perhaps unparalleled in the history of the Colored people of this country; and its termination brought regret to many who were unable to make an inspection because of the short duration of the exhibit.

The American Negro Academy meets in Washington each December, and this year held its twenty-fourth annual meeting December 28 and 29, 1920, in the Dunbar High School, as the guest of the Dunbar Civic Center Council of the Community Center Department of the Washington Public Schools; and the exhibit was an effort of the academy to live up to its aims and objects and get others interested in gathering and preserving similar bibliography and historical data.

The Public Librarian of Washington, after a visit to the academy, gave written expression as follows: "I wish to thank you for your invitation to view the exhibit. I found it very interesting. I think you are to be congratulated on getting such an exhibit together." The Washington Times said: "The exhibit shows the culture of the Negro mind."

The exhibit, while held under the auspices of the American Negro Academy, was made up of items principally

(over)

National Organization 1921
"American Negro Academy Holds Meeting—Washington, D.C."

From Other Side

from the collections of Mr. Henry P. Slaughter, of Washington; Mr. Arthur A. Schomburg, of Brooklyn; Rev. Charles D. Martin, of New York City; Mr. F. H. Murray, of Alexandria, Va.; and Mr. John W. Cromwell, of Washington.

Owing to the very limited facilities for an extensive display of rare items, the use exhibit was far from complete, there being much more material for exhibition than could possibly be utilized; however, the display was comprehensive and proved a surprise to connoisseurs as well as to the public.

Groups of many distinctive features characterized the display as a whole. In the Schomburg collection were rare books, documents, and prints typical of native African culture, valuable pictures and literary items covering the history of Haiti, Santo Domingo, and the great military chieftain, Toussaint L'Overture; besides such items of racial culture in the United States as the works of Phillis Wheatley, Alexander Crummell, and many engravings of celebrities of ante and post-bellum days.

Among the more important items in the loan of Mr. Slaughter were the books, documents, and autographed letters illustrative of the anti-slavery struggle. These included a letter from John Brown to his wife; autographed letters and engravings of Charles Sumner, Frederick Douglass, Thaddeus Stevens, Calvin Fairbanks, Wendell Phillips, Gerritt Smith, Lucretia Mott, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and other celebrated leaders in the abolition movement. Also embraced in Mr. Slaughter's contribution were many items of interest and value, including four Banneker Almanacs of 1792 and 1793; a signed and sealed document by General L'Overture, one of, if not the last, of the military orders issued by him from his headquarters; a copy of the works of Jupiter Hammon, the first Colored poet in America; etchings and autographed letters of the elder and younger Dumas; a practically complete collection of the works of Paul Laurence Dunbar, embracing volumes of both poetry and prose; several rare etchings, engravings, and lithographs, including Hovenden's "John Brown going to execution," "The storming of Fort Wagner," "The reading of the Emancipation Proclamation," etc.

Rev. Martin's contribution of nearly one hundred engravings and prints covered a wide range of celebrated characters and events of particular pertinence to the Colored man's development in the United States.

Mr. Murray's loan included a complete series of illustrations from his very notable book, "Emancipation and the freed in American sculpture," embracing more than one hundred reproductions in photogravure of famous sculptures in the United States.

Mr. Cromwell contributed several pictures, among them being Colored lithographs of the celebrated Colored Russian, Alexander Pushkin; Cetawayo the African king; and Cinque, the daring African adventurer; also valuable letters and manuscripts.

A rare lithograph in colors of the Boston Massacre, showing the killing of Crispus Attucks; an engraved facsimile copy of the Thirteenth Amendment and signatures thereto; and a number of photographs, including one of "Blind Tom," were furnished by Dr. John E. Washington.

Dr. A. M. Curtis, displayed a full stature drawing of Dunbar, and Mr. Robert A. Pelham furnished several historical items of interest.

Among the exhibits was an oil painting of Phillis Wheatley, by a Colored artist of New York City, who makes a specialty of reproducing "Rembrandts" in the Metropolitan

Museum of Art, in New York. This painting was the gift of Mr. Schomburg and Rev. Martin to the academy, which in turn presented it to the Dunbar High School in appreciation of the courtesy of the Dunbar Civic Center Council.

The program for the sessions was as follows:

Tuesday, December 28, 1920, (11 a. m.), Business session. Evening session (7:30 p. m.), annual address of the president, John W. Cromwell, subject: "The challenge of the disfranchisement," paper: "The Negro's part in the spread of Christianity" Rev. Charles D. Martin, of Beth Tphillah Church, New York.

Wednesday, December 29, 1920, (11 a. m.), Business session (7:30 p. m.), Address, "The three-fold view of character," Chaplain T. G. Steward, U. S. A., retired, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio. Paper: "Some phases of the Haitian situation," J. Weldon Johnson, secretary, N. A. A. C. P., New York. Address, "Einstein's theory of relativity," Robert T. Browne, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The closing session proved the most brilliant session in the history of the academy. At the closing hour of 10 o'clock the large audience present was granted an extension of time to 11:30, so interested were all in viewing the exhibit.

Every member on the program acquitted himself with credit, and the exhibit was highly commended by all. Mr. Robert T. Browne, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who spoke on "Einstein's theory of relativity," presented the difficult subject in such a popular and interesting way that he easily proved a star of the academy. Mr. Brown is the author of "The mystery of space," a recent book published by Dutton & Co., of New York, and now in its second edition, which has attracted the attention of the scientific world.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Arthur A. Schomburg, Brooklyn, N. Y.; vice presidents, J. R. Clifford, Martinburg, W. Va.; L. Z. Johnson, Washington; Charles D. Martin, New York; C. V. Roman, Nashville, Tenn.; Corresponding Secretary; Robert A. Pelham, Washington; Recording Secretary, T. Montgomery Gregory, Washington; treasurer, L. M. Hershaw, Washington; executive committee: John W. Cromwell, Kelly Miller, Joseph J. France, Portsmouth, Va.; A. H. Grimke, and F. H. M. Murray.

Messrs. Palham, Murray, Cromwell, Schomburg, Martin, and Slaughter given a vote of thanks by the academy for gathering and installing the most interesting exhibit, which attracted the attention of hundreds to the rare collection and also to the general work of the academy.

NEGRO HISTORICAL ASSO-

CIATION TO MEET

To Be A Record-Breaking Meeting

The Baltimore Herald
On Monday and Tuesday, the 14th and 15th of November, the association for the Study of Negro Life and History will meet in annual session at Lynchburg, Virginia. The day sessions will be held at the Virginia Seminary and College and the evening sessions at the Court Street

Church. Speakers of national standing will address the meeting. Teachers and students having an intelligent interest in the Negro will attend this important convocation.

The discussion to be taken up will center largely around the Negro in the present crisis in the light of historical and sociological analysis. Such topics as the development of the race from within, economic self-sufficiency, and the uplift of those far down will figure conspicuously in this program. Among the speakers

who will participate are Professor John R. Hawkins, financial secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; Professor Charles H. Wesley of Washington, D. C.; Channing H. Tobias, international secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association; Victor R. Daly, business manager of the Journal of Negro History; A. L. Jackson of the Chicago Defender staff; C. G. Woodson, director of the association, and Jas. H. Dillard, director of the John F. Slater Fund.

The association is a national movement with headquarters in Washington where is edited the Journal of Negro History through which the organization endeavors to popularize the study of Negro life and history. Members organized as clubs

gratuitously receive from the director such instruction in this field as may be given by mail. Many of such clubs have already been organized in schools and churches and others are in the process of making.

At this meeting Dr. C. G. Woodson, the director, will be able to report unusual progress. With the support of philanthropists and especially with that of the self-asserting group among Negroes the work of the association has weathered the storm of economic upheaval and finds the prospects for attaining its objective unusually bright. How this work can be more successfully prosecuted among the Negroes and sympathetic whites throughout the country will claim the attention of the Association.

TEACHERS SEEK TO PRY

LID OFF HIDDEN HISTORY

Chicago, Va., Dec. 28.—On Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 14 and 15, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will meet in annual session here. The day sessions will be held at the Virginia Seminary and College and the evening sessions at the Court Street Church. Speakers

of national standing will address the academy. He will speak at the meetings. Teachers and students have annual meeting of "The Negro as a ing an intelligent interest in the Race Soldier in the Civilization of America will attend this important convocation." Other papers will be read by

L. M. Hershaw on "The Growth of Negro Population in the United States," by Alain LeRoy Locke on crisis in the light of historical and sociological analysis. Such topics as the development of the Race from within, economic self-sufficiency and Our Colleges" and by Prof. Leo Weiner on "The Problems of African Civilization."

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American Race Academy Will Hold Meeting
Many Scholars Come Together to Discuss Advancement

of African Culture

Chicago Defender 12/17/21

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.—The 25th annual meeting of the American Negro Academy will be held in the Rankin Memorial Chapel of Howard University, this city, Dec. 27 and 28.

The academy was founded by the Rev. Alexander Crummel and has as its objects the promotion of literature, science and art, the culture of a form of intellectual taste, the fostering of higher education, the publication of scholarly works and the defense of the Race against vicious assault.

Leo Weiner, professor of Slavic languages and literatures, Harvard University, and author of "Africa and the Discovery of America," and Duse Mahomed Ali, an honorary member of the academy and editor of "Africa and Orient Review" magazine, London, England, will be among the speakers. Arthur A. Schomburg is president

National Organization - 1921.

TROTTER HEADS DELEGATION TO WHITE HOUSE

Office America
5-27-21
Fails To See Harding But

Leaves Memorandum

With Secretary

Christian

URGE ACTION

President Asked To Get Behind Anti Lynching And Anti Jim Crow Car Bill

Washington, D.C., May 26.—A delegation of the National Equal Rights League, including W. Monroe Trotter of Boston; James L. Neill, Rev. C. T. Tanner and M. W. Spencer, had a conference with Secretary Christian at the White House offices, left a statement for the President, and fully explained its import. The statement read as follows:—

"The League values your denunciation of lynching and appreciates the spirit of your suggestion of a Federal Commission to study the question of maltreatment of, and discrimination against Americans of African extraction. They feel, however, that there are some obvious wrongs against colored Americans which do not now need further study as they are of such long standing, so well known and so clear in nature, especially lynching and segregation in interstate public carriers.

HAVE GONE BEYOND STAGE OF INQUIRY

"The colored people feel that they are now entitled to remedial legislation along these lines. They have done considerable work toward that end and have made some progress, and they do not want to feel that the President desires to impede progress already made. Not only have they studied out remedies for these two major wrongs, but have succeeded in having their conclusions framed in bills for Congress, have had several hearings in behalf of these bills before Congressional Committees after introduction into Congress. In fact said bills against lynching and Jim Crow cars have been introduced into the present

Congress, their second introduction. "We are very anxious that nothing coming from our President will seem to impede or retard the passage of this remedial legislation. But the President's Commission of inquiry would naturally operate to arrest their passage now since it covers the whole question of race friction, unless defined as to its scope by the President.

STATEMENT ASKED FROM PRESIDENT

"Therefore, in order to keep intact this opportunity for the passage of legislative remedies already before Congress we ask that the President make it known that his Commission recommendation is not intended to prejudice or delay the Dyer or Dallinger Bills on lynching nor the Madden Bill on Jim Crow cars. Indeed we would ask that you urge their passage at this session."

National Race Congress Executive Committee Meets

Atlanta Constitution
(By the Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D.C., Nov. 9.—The executive committee of the National Race Congress met in this city on October 27th. The committee convened at 10 o'clock on the morning of that day and was in continuous session for eight hours. Many important matters, affecting the future activities of the congress, were adjusted, among them: the installation of Dr. M. A. Tally, of Selma, Ala., as executive secretary of the congress who will soon take up offices in the capitol city of the nation and give his full time to the work.

The legislative committee, of which Rev. Dr. J. Milton Waldron is chairman, was instructed to put forth special efforts in behalf of the Dyer anti-lynching bill. Although no formal vote was taken on the Ku Klux Klan activities, a large majority of the members present expressed themselves as being in favor of the suppression of this organization by the Federal government, because it is inimical to law and order and subversive to the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to all of its citizens.

The recent speech of President

Harding, at Birmingham, Ala., was thoroughly discussed. After a spirited debate, pro and con, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved, That the executive committee of the National Race Congress of the United States of America do heartily commend the president for courage and wisdom shown by him in going to the heart of the South rather than to the North or West to present his solution of the so-called race problem and that we endorse his contention that white and colored citizens alike be given equal political, economic and educational opportunities. Rev. Drs. Jernigan, Waldron, Randolph, Holoman, Howard, and H. H. Price and Dr. M. A. Tally, were appointed a committee to convey these resolutions to the president.

The executive committee of the National Race Congress is made up of representatives (Negroes) from every State and Territory in the union, representing all phases of political, industrial and educational opinion in the race. The headquarters of the congress are at Washington, D. C.; Rev. W. H. Jernigan of Washington, D. C., is president; Dr. M. A. Tally, of Selma, Ala., is executive secretary.

The next annual session of the congress will be held at Washington, D. C., in May, 1922.

DR. WOODSON DEFENDS RACE AGAINST ATTACK OF WHITE PROF

Washington Tribune
D.C. 11/26/21
Tells President of Randolph
Macon College Moton's
Leadership False

RACE SEEKS CIVIL RIGHTS

Speech Came as Climax to Most Successful Session in History

Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 21.—The sensation of the Sixth Annual Conference of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History which convened in Lynchburg last week, proved to be the address of Dr. E. B. Crooks, President of Randolph-Macon College, a white institution near Lynchburg. In his address, Dr. Crooks used the President's speech at Birmingham and endorsed the stand on the question of social equality and racial amalgamation recently taken by President Harding. Dr. Crooks advised the audience of nearly one thousand of the leading colored citizens of Lynchburg to "develop a self-respect" and to recognize the "impossible gulf that forever separates the Negro from the whites." "Every colored man or woman who cultivates a little flower garden and paints the fence in front of his home is helping the race by this visible evidence of self respect," continued the worthy Doctor. "Ask your leaders if I am not right on this score. Ask Dr. Moton. I am sure that he will agree with me."

At the conclusion of the address as Dr. C. G. Woodson, Director of the Association rose to make reply, a breathless silence fell upon the great gathering. Speaking clearly slowly and in a most emphatic manner, the Director opened his remarks by stating first that he wanted to give Dr. Crooks a little information on the Negro question. He then proceeded to enlighten the worthy Doctor to the effect that neither President Harding or any other white man could speak for Negroes because they did not know what Negroes were thinking about; secondly, he stated very decidedly that neither was Robert Russa Moton in a position to speak for Negroes because his so-called leadership had long since been repudiated by all intelligent and self-respecting Negroes. "My dear Sir," continued Dr. Woodson, "you and all white men have the wrong conception of what Negroes mean by social equality. We are not seeking to marry white women, red women, yellow women, or any other color of women; but we do want to ride decently in a railroad train or street car when we come into your State of Virginia. We do want the right to go to the polls and exercise our constitutional right to vote and

to hold office; we do want the privilege of sitting where we please in theatres, railroad stations and other places of public assembly. And for these rights the Negro intends to fight—until he dies."

According to officials of the Association, the Conference which has just been concluded has been the most successful in the annals of the Association. Fully three thousand persons attended the various sessions during the two days of the Conference. Scholars and students of history, white and colored, assembled from all parts of the country to take part in the proceedings. Several prominent white Southerners were present, including Col. Robert T. Kerlin, who was recently dismissed from a professorship at the Virginia Military Institute because of a letter written in behalf of the Negroes who are under death sentence in Arkansas on alleged participation in the Elaine County rioting, two years ago.

Among those who contributed to the program were: Prof. Chas H. Wesley, Howard University; Prof. John R. Hawkins, Financial Secretary of the A. M. E. Church; Prof. Ivan E. McDougale, Sweet Briar College; Dr. Carter G. Woodson, Editor, Journal of Negro History; Victor R. Daly, Business Manager, Journal of Negro History; Dr. R. C. Woods, Va. Seminary and College; Prof. B. W. Tyrell, Va. Theol. Seminary and College; Dr. Wm. H. Stokes, Richmond, Virginia; Dr. Frank Trigg, Bennett College; and Rev. Vernon Johns.

CALL FOR 14TH ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE BY THE PRESIDENT, DR. M. A. N. SHAW

Guardian-Boston Mass.
To the Branches of the Equal Rights League, Affiliated Organizations:—and every Colored American citizen—

The time is near at hand for the 14th annual meeting of the National Equal Rights League which convenes in Chicago, Illinois, September 10 to 14, 1921, at the Pilgrim Rest Baptist church, 33rd Street and Indiana Avenue. Because of the serious conditions affecting the welfare of our race calling for conference and action by the best minds and most unselfish men and women among us, I am urging that every state, county and city send delegates to this convention.

If you have no local branch of the National Equal Rights League in your midst, organize one or a Committee, at once and elect delegates to meet with us. Every church, every Woman's Club and every civic, and fraternal organization is urged to send as delegates the best representatives in your midst. You are entitled to one delegate each, from bona-fide organizations of not less than twenty-five members.

MATTERS TO BE ACTED UPON AT THE CONVENTION

We want only earnest self-sacrificing men and women to take action on:—

1. The proposed enactment of legislation by Congress making lynching a Federal crime.
2. The rapid growth of Ku Klux Klan whose avowed purpose is vindictive punishment instead of the penalties provided by law.
3. To encourage the establishment of business enterprises among our people in all sections of the country to the end that we may provide more employment for our young people.
4. To plan for legislation which will protect us in the enjoyment of property lawfully acquired and to encourage land ownership.
5. To abolish peonage and all forms of labor contracts which carry prison penalties.
6. To co-operate with all forces tending to reduce illiteracy, promote the moral welfare and better conduct on the part of our people from the South some of whom are turning their new found liberty into license.
7. To abolish color line discrimination in organizations pledged to collective bargaining.
8. To urge closer affiliation of organizations representing Capital and Labor and aid in promoting industrial peace.
9. To establish an effective and national defense bureau which shall co-operate with lawful authorities in the maintenance of all our constitutional rights.
10. The promotion of a national concerted drive for the Tinkham and Madden bills against disfranchisement and Jim-Crow cars.
11. Insistent opposition to color segregation especially by the Government

Where to notify your intention to attend

Delegates will please send notice to Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett, 3624 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., Chairman Publicity Committee. Bespeaking for our race the earnest, self sacrificing service of representatives from all sections of our common country in wiping out all proscription and public restrictions based on color and invoking divine guidance for the plans and work of our convention. I issue this call to duty for the time and place above stated. Boston, Mass., August 3, 1921.

M. A. N. SHAW

President National Equal Rights League.

TROUBLE IN THE NORTH.

Richmond News
The National Equal Rights League with Editor William Monroe Trotter as the central figure seems to be having the time of its life with its own Secretary of War, Hon. John W. Weeks, who is now living in seclusion for a short time with President Warren G. Harding at Lancaster, New Hampshire, the summer home of the former. While residing in Texas and Florida, it was thought that the distinguished Ohioan inhaled too much of the anti-Negro atmosphere and that this resulted in a severe attack of Negrophobia. Secretary Weeks mails from Massachusetts.

It was hoped that a short stay in the New Hampshire atmosphere, which heretofore has been a sure cure for this disease would tend to bring him around to his former self again. But information coming from Boston would seem to indicate that the Boston climate is not altogether right and that Massachusetts is now no sanitarium for this disease. Editor Trotter who is Secretary of the National Equal Rights League is reported to have found out that L. Wims, colored, has been denied admission to the Citizens Military Training Camp, at Camp Devens by Col. Aloe and that this denial of admission is based wholly and solely on race and color.

A President of the United States,

WISE NEGROES WILL

National Organization
Organize for Self-Defense Against Wanton Attacks!

Crusader
Enlist for Protection With the

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

A peace-loving, but red-blooded organization functioning for the protection of Negro lives and the advancement of Negro Rights!

President Harding says, It's Up to Us:

"The Negro race, to come into its own, must do the great work itself....."

"No government can wave a magic wand and take a race from bondage....."

".....One of the great difficulties of popular government is that citizenship expects government to do what it ought to do for itself."

Negroes! It's Up to Us to Organize for Self-Protection!

JOIN THE A. B. B. NOW!

\$1.00 Entry Fee—25c a Month

who has openly sanctioned and advocated discriminations in the Republican Party in Georgia and Virginia upon the basis of race and color will evidently inform his Secretary of War to continue to back up this unlawful practice and depend upon prejudiced electorate and represented by a prejudiced Congress to support him

CONVENTION OF WASHINGTON TRIBUNE EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE CLOSING

to Representatives in the House seeking interest in the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, which was to have come up for a vote in the House last Thursday. Practically every member of the Equal Rights League present at this conference, went to the Capitol Thursday morning and held conferences with their representatives. Monday of this week, a committee, headed by Dr. Julia H. P. Coleman spent the afternoon at the Capitol in the interest of the Dyer bill which was being discussed in the House.

Sunday night a conference was held between a committee of the Equal Rights League Congress and representatives of the Race Conference of the Committee of Seven and an agreement was reached between the two organizations. The Equal Rights League signed the petition of the Committee of Seven which was adopted by their national meeting held here on the 8 and 9 of December. This petition was presented to Senator Lodge Thursday, who presented it to the Armament Conference.

The Democracy Congress called by the National Equal Rights League, was in session practically all last week in an attempt to frame and present a petition to the Armament Conference to have the issue of color equality considered during the setting of the Conference, finally, joining with the race meeting held by the Committee of Seven, in their petition to the Conference, Monday the 19th.

On Friday a Committee called on some of the French and English delegates at their respective headquarters, seeking their interest for a hearing before the Conference.

An outstanding feature of the week's efforts was the sending of 400 letters

Dr. M. A. N. Shaw, of Boston, is president of the Equal Rights League and Wm. M. Trotter, of Boston, is its secretary. Mr. J. L. Neill, M. W. Spencer and Dr. Julia H. P. Coleman are the foremost representatives of the Equal Rights League in Washington.

National Organization - 1921.

The National Equal Rights League

It's Meaning, Works and Obligations

The Guardian 9/15/21
1920-1921

The National Equal Rights League, founded April 7, 1908, is the oldest national organization for full, equal and identical citizenship rights and justice for all Americans without race distinction.

OFFICERS.

Its officers are: President, Rev. M. A. N. Shaw, 689 Shawmut avenue, Boston; Vice-Presidents, Rev. T. J. Moppins, Mo., Rev. J. R. L. Diggs, Md., Mrs. M. Morrell-Griffin, Penn.; Rec. Sec. J. L. Neill, 906 T St., N. W., Wash., D. C. Treas., M. W. Spencer, 1007 13th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.; Cor. Sec., W. Monroe Trotter, Boston Mass., Fin. Sec., Rev. C. T. Tanner, D. of C.; Asst. Rec. Sec., Mrs. M. D. Butler, D. of C.; Asst. Cor. Sec., Mrs. Eva M. Wells, Ill.; Chairman Exec. Com., N. S. Taylor, Esq., 3457 State St., Chicago.

Its Meaning.

The League means the demonstration that the Colored Americans individually and collectively still of their own motion protest the denial or curtailment of judicial, political, civil or any other rights because of race, and still do and will resist such of their own spirit and undertake by their own brain effort, initiative and executive capacity to wage an organized fight for the same liberties and rights enjoyed by other citizens of this their own country.

Work Done.

1. Country-wide agitation of the claims of every Colored American to full democracy after the world war, where Colored soldiers died for it and then the League got the only race-elected delegate over to present the cause to the Peace Conference.

2. Worked actively for favorable introduction of Anti-lynching Bill into Congress, for its early consideration at last session and working now that it be not side-tracked by President's Inquiry Commission.

3. Held National Race Conference at Chicago, April, 1920, to formulate race's demands and put them before public prior to presidential primaries, before national party conventions.

4. Put race demands before Republican Convention and assisted in securing new rule against Southern delegate conventions being held where Colored cannot enter the building.

5. Elicited the only declarations from Republican nominee against federal segregation of employees. Officially at annual convention supported Harding to end Wilsonism.

6. Sought probe of lynchings by Department of Justice through federal election lynchings.

7. Sought federal investigation and

suppression of Ku Klux Klan by Dept. of Justice in its federal elections outrages. Also by denial of mailing privileges.

8. Worked for passage of Tinkham Bill to reduce Southern Congressmen under 14th Amendment with appearance before Census Committee. Still working.

9. Promoted agitation over entire North for actual enjoyment of civil rights and assertion of same by our race.

10. Have started movement for annual Citizenship Foundation Day observance, March 5th.

11. Pressed upon Dept. of Justice action against Peonage by examination of Southern State labor and vagrancy laws and by investigation of actual facts through its agents.

Onward.

The League seeks to organize all Colored Americans for the work of themselves combating, under their own leaders, injustice, segregation, discrimination for race locally and nationally. It neither opposes nor conflicts with anything else with same general object.

It seeks especially to bring about:

(a) Abolition of federal segregation at Washington.

(b) Congressional law to make lynching crime against federal government.

(c) Congressional law to forbid race separation in interstate travel.

(d) Reduction of Southern representation in Congress as first step against disfranchisement.

(e) Creation of National Race Defense Fund by and for the Race.

JOIN THE LOCAL BRANCH

Joining Fee One Dollar.

Give or send your dollar to A. G. Wolff, Esq., Secretary; Address 43 Tremont Street, Boston.

E. T. Morris, Pres., Rev. W. D. McClane Ex. Chairman.

Mme. Estelle Reelected Pres. Beauty Culturists

New York, Aug 30—Madame Estelle, founder of the "Nu-Life" College of Hair and Beauty Culture, has returned to New York from Chicago where she was in attendance to the second annual convention and beauty show of the National Beauty Culturists League. Some of the many objects of the league are to encourage

9/7/21



a spirit of co-operation among hairdressers, to emphasize the importance of knowledge, rather than the exploitation of schools and systems; to value science above seership; sense above system; performance above promise; practice above theory; and personal service above all. To maintain a beneficial system for dependent members. The league closed a very successful session to meet in Atlantic city Aug 1922.

\$3,000,000 NEGRO MUSEUM PLANNED

Atlanta Constitution

A \$3,000,000 negro museum depicting achievements of the negro race is being planned by the Negro National Anniversary and Progressive association, a Florida corporation, according to J. H. Jones, of Atlanta.

The location of the museum will depend upon results of a vote now being taken, each vote costing ten cents. Ten other American cities are competing, declared Jones.

EQUAL RIGHTS MEMBERS

FORSAKE CONVENTION,

OFFICERS REMAIN SAME

The Chicago Whip

The National Convention of the Negro Equal Rights League held sessions from Saturday, September 11th until Tuesday, 13th instant. Dr. M. C. A. N. Shaw, Boston, presiding, Reverend T. J. Moppins, Missouri, alternating in the chair. Dissatisfaction was expressed by the Chicago Branch. Constitutional irregularities were accused. On Tuesday afternoon the meeting was adjourned sine die by President Shaw. Attorney N. S. Taylor, Chairman Executive Committee begged the executive officers to remain for executive session. They refused and left the building. President

Taylor, local branch and mem-Executive Committee finished convention executive committee carried aion details. The chairmanship of the committee to wait upon the BostonExecutive Committee was vacated and officials and Neal of Washington, in-Rev. S. S. J. Watson was elected chair-viting them to return to the building man. Chicago Branch No. 2 was sus-They failed to return and confer. The pending. Future organizing was put in remaining members are said to have the hands of a Committee of which nominated the following officers for Rev. Mayes is chairman. Pres. Shaw's the National body: For president, N. report in the Defense Fund was read S. Taylor of Chicago; vice-president, and accepted, full details being given Attorney Wm. Lloyd Jenkins; third of receipts and expenses, the result be-vice president, Mrs. Turner; recording secretary, Reverend Broadus H. league will now grow faster than ever Hogan; corresponding secretary, B. and work against the Ku Klux Klan G. Pollard; treasurer, S. C. Clark, and for rights begin at once. Attorney. Other officers: Reverend Anderson, Mrs. Bridges, Mrs. L. M. Covington, Mrs. L. J. Harris, Mrs. N. S. Taylor, M. J. Treadwell, Attorney, Reverend O. Shell, L. P. Wade, Attorney.

Honorable Monroe Trotter will remain in the city for a few days.

The local branch meets at 3545 Grand boulevard at 8 P. M., Tuesday

ADJOURNED SINE DIE

The Guardian 9/22/21

WAS 14th ANNUAL MEETING OF

NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS

LEAGUE WITH OLD OFFI-

CERS CONTINUED TILL 1922

ANNUAL MEETING—TROT-

TER, NEILL, MOPPINS

MAYES, MRS. WELLS ALL

WALK OUT WITH PRES.

SHAW, N. S. TAYLOR TRIES

TO SPLIT FAMOUS RACE DE-

FENCE BODY BUT FAILS.

(Special)

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14, 1921.—It was at noon yesterday that Pres. M. A. N. Shaw, after nearly three days of obstruction by N. S. Taylor, Esq., president of the Chicago Branch and his followers in the branch, announced that since the authority of the president-chairman was denied, since the authority of the National Executive Committee was not respected, since a condition of virtual anarchy was being instituted, for the integrity of the organization he declared the 14th annual meeting of the National Equal Rights League adjourned sine die, the officers continuing for another year. All national officers elected at the last annual meeting present walked out carrying their records with them with the exception of N. S. Taylor, chairman of the Executive Committee, of which all those who went out were bona fide members by virtue of their o.c.es.

Rev S. E. J. Watson, pastor of the Pilgrim Baptist Temple, where the sessions were held forbade any further meetings in the name of the National Equal Rights League in the church.

The National officers walking out and intending to continue the league were Pres. M. A. N. Shaw, First Vice-Pres. Rev. T. J. Moppins, Mo., National Organizer Rev. H. B. Mayes of Indiana, National Rec. Sec'y, Jas. L. Neill, Esq. of Wash., D. C., National Corr. Secretary, Wm. Monroe Trotter of Mass., Asst. Corr. Sec'y, Mrs. Eva M. Wells of Chicago.

In a series of meetings the National

ATLANTA GA AMERICAN

JULY 24, 1921

Negro Farm Loan Bo.

Are Organized Here

Negro farmers of Georgia are in-

ited to meet the negro branch of

the Y. M. C. A. in Butler street on

the first Monday in August to or-

ganize a loan association au-

thorized by act of Congress, 1916,

to apply for a appropriation by

the government to aid farmers under

first mortgage security.

Further information concerning

meeting and the proposed asso-

on can be had from J. E. Sis-

5 Gartrell street, Atlanta.

NEGROES IN AMERICA

BEFORE COLUMBUS

Washington Tribune

12/31/21

Prof. Wiener Makes Disclos-

ures Before the American

Negro Academy

The two days' session of the twenty-

fifth annual session of the American

Negro Academy, ended on Wednesday

night with a notable address by Prof.

Wiener of Harvard University on "The

Problems of African Civilization."

Prof. Wiener has made extensive

investigations in Africa with special

reference to the influence of Arabic

culture on the Negro peoples of that

continent. It was while engaged in

these investigations that he discovered

indications and later many facts to

show that Negroes from Africa had

migrated to the American continent

long before the first voyage of Colum-

bus.

Many of the practices, rites, cere-

monies and words of the aborigines

of the West Indian archipelago were

adopted from these Negroes. One of

these practices was the use of tobacco.

One striking fact—not generally

known—was brought out by Prof.

Wiener; that was that Columbus him-

self recorded in his diary, that he

found Africans of the Mandingo family in the West Indies on his arrival here.

Prof. Wiener's latest book, "Africa and the Discovery of America," deals with these matters at length. Volume two of this work is now passing through the press.

Duse Mohammed Ali, a native of Egypt now resident in London, where he edits "Africa and Orient Review," read a thought provoking paper on "The Necessity of a Chair of Negro History in Our Colleges." This paper and Professor Wiener's address as well as other papers which were read on the previous night will probably be published by the Academy.

The previous night, the president, Arthur A. Schomburg, of New York read a paper on "The Negro as a Soldier in the Civilization of America." Mr. L. M. Hershaw of this city read a paper on "The Growth of Negro Population in the United States" and Prof. Alain LeRoy Locke of Howard University read a paper on "The Problem of Race and Culture."

The public night sessions were held in the Andrew Rankin Chapel at Howard University. A business session was held each day at the Musolito Club on R Street. At the close of the second day's session Mr. Henry P. Slaughter, Editor of the Odd Fellows Journal and a member of the Academy entertained the members of the Academy and served other guests at a luncheon at his residence.

Mr. Slaughter has a very large library including one of the most extensive if not the most extensive collection of books, pamphlets, pictures, etc., relating to Negroes in America.

At the business sessions several amendments were made to the Constitution but no important changes were made.

All the officers with one or two minor changes of positions were re-elected. The officers now are: Arthur A. Schomburg, President; Joseph J. France, J. R. Clifford, Charles D. Martin L.Z. Johnson, Vice-presidents; T. Montgomery Gregory, Recording Secretary; Lafayette M. Hershaw, Treasurer; John W. Cromwell, Kelly Miller, F. H. M. Murray, John E. Bruce, Alain LeRoy Locke, Executive Committee; Robert A. Pelham, Corresponding Secretary; John W. Cromwell, Librarian.

Besides those on the programs, other notable out of town members of the Academy in attendance on the ses-

sions were: Dr. Joseph J. France, of Portsmouth, Va.; W. Ashby Hawkins, of Baltimore, Md.; John E. Bruce ("Bruce Grit") of New York City; and J. R. Clifford of Martinsburg, W. Va.